NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool. ALL QUIET ON THE CONTINENT.

TER ELECTORAL LAW PASSED IN FRANCE.

COTTON FIRM.

by Telegraph to Portland, thence by Locomotive Express to Newburyport, and thence by Bain's Merchants' Telegraph.

HALIPAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, P. M. The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax at o'clock on Monday evening, bringing lates from Liverpool to May 11, London May 10, and Paris May 9. She sailed from Liverpool on the 11th inst. She sailed for New-York at 9 P.M.

The Hermann arrived at Southampton the evening of the 8th. The America had not arrived when the Europa left.

Our special news dispatch was transmit-Our special news dispatch was transmit-ted during Monday night over the Nova-scotia New-Brunswick and Maine lines to Portland. There it was sent to Newburyport and Boston by Winslow & Co.'s Export and Boston by Winslow & Co. 8 Express. It reached the latter city about 10 clock yesterday morning, but owing to an aterruption in Bain's line, and House's felegraph being out of order, we did not receive it till near noon. No other dispatch, loccover, than that sent to us from Halifax by our indefatigable Agent, Mr. D. A. Craig, reached this City. No other public dispatch left Halifax.

The points of the news were immediately

made public in Boston, and they would have been posted on the bulletins here at 10½ clock yesterday morning, but for a brief interruction in Bain's line. That telegraph is seldom out of order; indeed this is the first interruption for five months during which time we have received over that line rapidly, exclusively and correctly, the nones

brought to Halifax by the Cunard steamers. The operators on Bain's line are very attentive and gentlemanly; they deserve great eredit for attending to their legitimate bu-

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on May 10th, having made the passage in about thirteen days. An accident occurred to her condensing pump and the floats of her pad-dle wheels proved to be too frail. By these accidents she is said to have been delayed forty hours. She will not sail, as advertised, on the 15th.

It is not likely she will leave before the 29th; the date, however, is not fixed yet .-She is said to have attained a high rate of speed, before her machinery and floats gave

ENGLAND.

Steam Navigation.
The chief events of the week have been concentrated in steam navigation. The Atlantic was looked for with great anxiety and very friendly feelings. The Irish Trans-Atlantic Co. have already laid on an experimental vessel, the Vicerov, of Glasgow. She is 800 tuns burthen, and is advertised from Glasgow on the 1st June. If she succeds as well as is anticipated in the run to Halifax, a line of first class steamers will be placed on the station.

The Government have begun at last to make some improvement in the manage-ment of the West India Mail, with a view of competing with the United States for the passinger traffic to the tropics. The Government contract with the W. I. Mail Co. has been renewed for ten years. The Company are to provide new and swifter steamers than those hitherto engaged; and the tireait hitherto traversed at the loss of so much time, and as regards the Company itself with the loss of so many vessels, is to be given up in favor of a more direct routs. Five new vessels are to be ready within a year. They are to maintain a speed of 11 to 14 knots an hour: their tunnage is to be

2,000 to 2,300 tuns; their horse-power 800. This arrangement will give the Company * leet of twenty or twenty-two steamers many of them of great capacity. The new and swift steamers now being laid down, will represent the monthly from Southampton will set seqi-monthly from Southampton to St. Thomas. The voyage will be direct, the time, 12 days. At this point the branch steamer will be a waiting to receive the mails, to convey then to Havana and the Gulf of Mexico; a second, to Hayti, Jamaica, San Jury de Cuba, Honduras and Nicara-nu; third, to the Windward and Lower Islands, terminating at Demarars. After temerisating for these places, the Atlantic steamer will start direct for Chagree, or the Isthmus of Panama, there to disembark the Pacific mails for transmission to the west coast of America

Dologs of Parliament. In Parliament an attempt to take off the duty on newspaper advertisements failed. Mr. Labuchers again introduced his Merchant Sevice Marine Bill. Beyond this,

the busiess was meager. More Hungarian Refugees To lve news by the Peninsular and

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

stantinople to the 29th ult, and from Malta to the 26th. Among the passengers by the Euxene are 3 Hungarian refugees from Pallas. As soon as they landed they received assistance to proceed to London, from the Mayor of Southampton and Mr. Noel, relative of Lady Noel Byron, the widow of the great poet, who resides in Southampton.

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Miscellaneous. One of the wealthiest Laneashire and Yorkshire Manufacturers—Mr. Threlfall, had been arrested on a charge of forging bills to the extent of £40,000—£12,000 had been discounted when he was taken, but the money was recovered. It was thought that

he would have left in the Europa.

Lord John Russell is still too ill to introduce the Lord Lieutenancy Abolition Bill. The Crops are looking extremely promis-

The new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sailed on the 8th.

In Ireland they are busy trying to ameliorate the condition of the tenant farmers.

A Tenant Conference is to be held in Dublin immediately.

PRANCE.
Miscellaneous.
The Anniversary of the Republic was eelebrated with great pomp. All was quiet; not a single arrest occurred. On Sunday Napoleon's death was celebrated. On Monday the Napoleon and the Voix du Peuple This name we are not sure of, the dispatch being rather blind. Ed. Trib. | journals ceased to exist. This will promote much

The Council of Commerce and Agriculture passed on Monday, after a very animated debate, a resolution which recommends that Political Economy should be taught in the French Schools, but not from a free-trade point of view, but with a view to the Legislation which protects French In-

dustry.

The Election law passed by a large majority, although the Mountain, Gen. Lamoriciere and Gen. Cavaignac voted against the

Three unlicensed venders of papers were

fined 25 francs.

Accounts from Guadalupe to the 10th ult. represent the Colony to be in rather an alarming position. The trial of the persons accused of being concerned in the affair of Faire Gilland, in which several individuals were assassinated, has caused great irrita-tion between the black and white population of Bassetern, and the former threaten to massacre the latter.

A bill to enact capital punishment for po-

litical offenses, it is said, will shortly be introduced.

Several incendiary fires have taken place near Kambouillet within the last few days. The farm-houses and offices attached to the Chateau de la Corard, and valued at about 25,000 francs, were totally consumed.

The Socialist journal, La Fenille de Village, was seized by order of the Attorney-General on Thursday.

Paris Bourse, May 10.—Latest prices of

Five per Cents, 89f. 10c.; Three per Cents, 55f. 40c.; the Bank of Francs, 20 70 france.

GERMANY. Federal Movements.

Scarcely anything is talked of in Prussia but the two Congresses about to meet in Frankfort and Berlin. It appears that with the circular concerning the Frankfort Diet, Austria dispatched a confidential note to each State, conceived in a spirit of firmness, relative to the recent negotiations with Prussia. The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is, it is said, now preparing an energetic reply to these notes. Austria acted in the face of Germany when she convoked the plenary diet, and declared forfeiture of membership, the penalty of non-appearance. Prussia will be expected to act with similar decision. Austria aims at perpetrating an illegal act, by restoring the old Diet, legally dissolved in 1849. demands a revision of the act of the 8th of June, and requires particularly three things, that Austria shall assume no right of precidency which she never enjoyed, except in the old Diet, that she shall be content with a Congress of Plenipotentiaries and a simple onvention, relative to the act of Confederatien, and that a redistribution of votes may allow Prussia to represent the Union with the full power of all its members .-The affairs of Germany are beginning to excite considerable attention in England.

Prumian Loan.

A loan of 18,000,000 thalers will shortly be issued; Rothschild's offer has not been

The Price of Island.

The large possessions of Gen. Ernest Kiss, judicially murdered on the 6th Oct. last at Arad, have been conferred by the usurping Austrians on Jellachieh, and to Haynau have been given the estates of the murdered Count Louis Bathyani.

The Austrian Circular.

The Austrian Government has addressed a ircalar dated the 6th ult, to its Ambassadors at the German Courts. In this circular, after pointing out the necessity of creating a new central power for Germany, as the functions of the interior power at Frankfort were to cease on the 1st of May, it announces its intention of taking the initintive for convoking the representatives of the different States of Germany at Frankfort on the 10th of May for the said purpose. The Austrian Government justifies this step in virtue of certain articles of the Federal net. The circular states that the imperial representation will leave immediately for Frankfort to make the preliminary arrangements for the assembling of the representatives of the other States.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. Trouble Ahead.

Serious disturbances may be expected soon, as Denmark is fast recruiting her army, and to judge from Gen. Urilison's proclamation the Holstein army must be in Co.'s steamer Enxine from Con. a most efficient state.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1850.

trade decreasing. Sugar in better demand

at very full pricess. Rice, clear Carolina,

has advanced 2s per cwt, and a further ad-

vance is anticipated, as the quantity here is

much reduced. The first sort is now 28s, and the second 22s. Lard moderate, busi-

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from New York—April 10, Venns, Madira; 20th, Repube, Endoore, Mont Bours, Port Venares; 21th, Mann. Trivets; 22th, Nepube, Swinseande; Oben, do, 2th, Echaire, Cadir; 25th, Fenelon, Elsatore; Abert, Fearing, Lechern, May, i. Brian, Abab. Limerica; Tally, Paine, Boesh Missourt, Gibraillar; 2d, Catherine, Liverpool: Switzerland, Gravesetd, Liberty, the Clyde; 7ts, Hermson, Cowes, and proceeded to Bremer; 18th, Jamestown, Liverpool; Constellation, de; Atlantic, do; 2d, Occanic, Elsinore; 10th, Excelster, Liverpool.

NADRIAN, APRILON TO THE CARRY DAMES AND ACTION OF THE CARRY TO SAID ACTION OF THE CARRY THE CARR

ice.
SMYRDA, April 27—Cld ship Chenamus, for Boston.
CRITE, April 28—Arr ship Bescor, from New-York.
LIVERPOOL, no date given—Cld ships Prometheus,
Bostor; Siles Greenman, for New-York; Philena, for de
Ships Velona, from Leghorn; Adolorato, from Caraa
muni; Trimbena, from Paiermo—all for New-York.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS ... First Session.

IN SENATE WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

After the presentation of petitions, Mr. YULEE

Mr. HALE hoped it would not be taken up, as it

must lead to debate, and the time had now arrived

Mr. WEBSTER hoped it would be taken up; it

was an important subject, and ought to be disposed

of.

The question being taken, it was agreed to consider the resolution. Mr. WALKER moved to amend by adding a proposition, requesting of the President by what authority he has dispatched vessels of the United States to intercept or suppress the

supposed revolution.

Mr. YULEE accepted the amendment, and ad-

whenever a civil war press on, or the day of re-volution is unfurled, there being two belligarent parties in the field, it is a neutral commercial right of any citizen of the United States to hire or sell his vessel for the purpose of furnishing citizer of the

belligerent parties with supplies of arms or any taing else. This right the Executive was charged with having violated, in a manner, in his opinion,

most organishable and inexensable. In conclusion, Mr. Yulke declared, that while he had no previous information with reference to this expedition, his sympathies were with the Republicans who were endeavoring to release themselves from tyranny

thought necessary to move the amendment he had offered, because it was rather offensive in its terms.

and was not exactly regular, as it inquired under what authority a certain alleged act had been done, helore any evidence of the execution of that act had been furnished. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, but if it was not he would

vote for the Resolution, even as amended. He had been exceedingly surprised at some of the proposi-tions asserted by the Senator, who had said, among

then have by the Schnor, who has sail, and og other things, that this supposed act of the President looked like an act of war. War against whom? What country? What countr

defined by the law of 1818. If we locall to or neutral, we were to consider our treaty stipula-tions. Everybody knew that in our stipulations with Spain, the Executive power of the United States hes, over and over again, assured Spain—as far as

his, over and over again, assured Spain—as far as the Executive could give such assurance—that is she would not voluntarily give up her possession of Cubs te a European power, the United States would do all in their power to assist Spain in maintaining her possession. He did not intend to say how far these stipulations were binding on Congress, but simply to remind the Senate that such stipulations had been given, as far back as Jackson's Administration, and made for the purpose, and with the view, of inducing Spain not to part with Cuba to the advantage of European power, and the consequent detriment of our interests. And those views and acts of the Executive had been published again and again, and no objection to them

views and acts of the Executive had been published again and again, and no objection to them had ever been heard. But what was it that had been complained about? It was said that the President had directed a portion of the naval armament of the United States to go to Cuba, for certain specific purposes, and if the facts were as stread, and supposed to be, those purposes were not only legal, right and Constitutional, but the course ascribed to the Executive was made his dury by positive strute. This was a military expedition litted

signed to prevent the fitting out of such expeditions in the United States, whatever the President had done was correct; whatever had been done had

done was correct; whatever had been done had been placed upon the ground that the exposition was a military one, and that it had been projected and commenced in the United States. If so, the Executive was by law directed, whenever he could within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, to exert both the military and Naval power, to supprise the exposition—If an American vessel was found on the coast of Cuba in the execution of the purpose of the Exposition, it was as much under our personates as if being at one of our harbors, for it was a green size.

dition, it was as much inder our personal as it lying at one of our harbors, for it was a generally admitted fact that the jurisdiction of the United States on board of American vessels extended wherever our flag floats. The Senator had also said that if a landing was made upon the falland of Cuba under a Revolutionary flag, that was a breaking out of a civil war in which we must remain neutral between the parties ongaged in it. That he admitted to be true, but when such civil commolion was alided on the one side or the other by the fifting out in this country of an armament, that

the fitting out in this country of an armament,

was expressly designed to prevent. The Senator had also thrown out a general remark, that he was

WEBSTER regretted that Mr. Walter had

moved to take up his resolution submitted yester-

day in relation to the invasion of Cuba.

for taking up a special order.

ness prices tending upward.

The Resorgiments of Turin of the 16th inst, announces that the Arch-Bishop Francioni had been arrested at his palace, with all the consideration due to his rank and

lodged in the Citadel. The popularity of the Pope is materially on the decline. His Holiness has determined to confiscate the property of the Deputies of the Roman Constituent Assembly to the amount of 11,000,000f.

SPAIN.

A new plan has been proposed by the Minister of Finance for converting all the existing government securities into new 3 per cent. stock. The arrangements with England and France are officially ratified. Don Francisco Xavier Isturat is to be Minister to England. Lord Howden, Ambassa-

SWITZERLAND. Result of the Elections The elections took place yesterday in the whole cantons at Berne. The government party had obtained only a third of the votes. Sush has been the case generally in the electoral circles for some leagues around the Capital. Of about 50 elections known yesterday evening, almost all belonged to the

BUSSIA.

Anstrian Indemnity.

The sum which Austria has to pay to Russia as indemnification for the expenses of the Russian troops during the late campaign, is 3,700,000 silver roubles. Russia takes Salt from Austria to the amount of 700,000 roubles, and the other 3,000,000 are to be paid in yearly installments of 100,-000,000, and 5 per cent. interest for the outstanding capital.

TURKEY.

The Refugees.
The Wanderer of Vienna says that the
Porte has communicated to the Austrian Intermentia that it has definitely fixed the term for the confinement of the Hungarian Exiles at nine months from the 1st of July last; and that at the expiration of that pe ried they will be at full liberty to go wherever they may choose.

GREECE. Trouble Settled.

The Piracus was again blockaded by Sir Wm. Parker, and at the same time orders were given for the blockade of other ports On the 25th the Greek Chamof Greece. bers met with closed doors, when the Greek Minister explained that the renewal of hostilities was in consequence of the refusal of the Government to admit the claims of the English Cabinet, although the amount of the claim was nearly settled. In answer to a question as to the support to be expected from the Protecting powers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said he expected none, notwithstanding his pressing soliaitations to that effect. A very stormy debate in both Houses ensued, on a demand from the Minister for a bill of indemnity. Both Houses refused the bill of indemnity, left all the responsibility to the Minister, and passed a formal resolution to the effect that the Government should act according to the interests of the country. Mr. Wyse put in an ultimatum, which was accepted, and the Greek question was put an end to on the 28th. The Minister of the Interior has issued a formal notice to that effect, and an apology will be made by the Greek Govern-The English Minister agrees to accept of 18,000 drachms and security for the settlement of the Pacific claim upon Portu-

COMMERCIAL. Money Jarket.

The Money market is without much flucfunction in price. Consols closed vesterday at 96 for money and 964 for account. Money is easy at previous rates of discount. American securities stendy, but we have no quotations. Intelligence from manufacturing districts cheering.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

We have no alteration to report this week in our prices, but the distinguishing feature of the market has been uniform steadings. and confidence. There has also been larger proportion than usual of the business for export and on speculation. Brazils, Egyptian and long staple generally of the better qualities are in fair demand at full prices. Surats also fully support the previous quotations and in some instances a little advance has been paid. There is no necessity for us to refer to the prospect of the crops, the supply, nor the rates for cossumption; these all-important points have previously been so fully placed before our readers that we forbear any recapitula lation at the present moment. 6,580 Amer-ican, 4,580 Surats, 780 Egyptians and 330 Surnams have been taken on speculation and 2,380 American, 450 Surats, 20 Egyptian and 400 Surnams for export. The sales for the week amount to 50,170 bales.

Cotton is firm at the last quotations. The sales of the week have been 50,170 bales, of which 16,600 bales were taken on specula-

Markets.

The Commercial market is animated. Indian Corn has advanced 1s, to 1s, 6d.
Wheat has advanced 4d, to 6d, per 70 lbs

Flour has advanced 1s; Indian Corn Meal has also advanced is per bbl, present quota-

The Flour market was animated. Baltimore and Philadelphia brands quoted at 23s 6d a 24s. Canadian, 23s 6d.

Ashes are in moderate demand at 23s a 28s 6d for Pearls, and 28s 6d to 20s for Pots. The demand for Coffee was chiefly for the ordinary qualities, the better descriptions being much neglected, although relatively cheaper. The sales comprise 90 tierces net Jamaica at 43s to 70s for ordinary to good middling. A small lot of native Ceylon at 42s, and 300 bags St. Domingo, all sorts, at 30s 3s a 34s per owt.

Provisions .- Not much doing. Beef advanced 3s a 4s per tierce. Pork quiet. Ba-con firm at last quotations. Tallow in good demand. Coffee little doing, prices tending downward. Tobacco firm, demand mode rate. Turpentine, no sales reported .-Freights steady, ships scarce. Passenger PRICE TWO CENTS.

afraid this act of the President was another of several sets calculated to lead to the suspicion that the policy of the administration is rather acti Republican.

Mr. WRESTER thought the remark gratuitous and unfounded; he believed the President designed to execute the law honestly, fairly and firmly. He knew of nothing in his life or acts to lead to the supposition that the President was not as good a Republican as the rest of them.

Mr. CLAY looked upon the movement as alto-

Mr. CLAY looked upon the movement as altogether premature, and did not design to enter into its discussion. He boped that the Senate would not have their attention turned from the admission of California by any expedition fitted out in the South against Cuba. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table, for the purpose of taking up the special order, which was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Omnibus bill, and Mr. Soule addressed the Senate in support of the amendment submitted by Jefferson Davis against the proposed compromise scheme. After a general reference to the former questions pending between the North and South, he submitted some remarks on the Texas boundary question, and objected to the provision of the bill which cut off two and a half degrees, which, by the compact with Texas, fell to the proceeds do Bremen; 1921, Jamestown, Liverpool; Constellation, der Allantie, dor Jd. Occasie, Estatore; 1924, Excelster, Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—April 29, Olise, Cuxhaven; 28th, Endicott, Bordesux; 1924, Stancools, The Clyde; May 1, Queen, Queenstown; 28, Herchel, Cuxhaven; Maria Bremen, Limerick; Hammh, der Triumch, der Irrim, Galway; Otio, The Chide; Chuth, d.: Hiram, Bremen; 2d, Sielia, Belfast; Lough & E Perkins, Cardidi, Maria Elizabe, Hiddwigh, Gh.; Ang, Gravesend; Edwin, Plushure, Davenport, du, 2n, Amy, Gravesend; Edwin, Plushure, Basanoo, Liverpool; Lorden, de, Wellington, Gravener, Lady Milson, Diblin; 19th, Defence, Liverpool; Edita, de; 4th, Saparior, Selliy; Reloun, Bermerhaven; Alexandre, Marzellis; 5th, Mineia, Bremerhaven; Mats, de; 6th, Hutechel, Cuxhaven; Jacob Grosse, Bremerhaven; Alexandre, Marzellis; 5th, Mineia, Bremerhaven; Mats, de; 6th, Hutechel, Cuxhaven; Jacob Grosse, Bremerhaven; Th, Olympa, Cardiff, 8th, Joha Passage, Waterford; 5th, Monisurat, Eiphiestone, The Clyde; Amy, Deal; May 2d, Admiral, Pater Tordina, K. Ge od, from Newcasile off the Start, fir New York; 1th, Sariah W Cuthing, from Galway, at Newport, for New York, Arrives from Palermo, Gibralier; 2d, Queen, Queenstown; 3t, Garisand, do; Glara C Bell, Rochelle; 8th, Hibernia, Liverpool; 5th, Busena Visagiéh, Bepta, Newport; for Reston, 8th, Princins Royal, Queenstown. 14, Carlend, do; Ra, Eswoy, Gordena, from Hairq, at Newport; for Reston, 8th, Princins Royal, Queenstown. 14, Vort, artived bere letay.

Saited for Philadolphia—From The Clyde, May 7, ship Saited for Philadolphia—From The Clyde, May 7, ship the bill which cut off two and a half degrees, which, by the compact with Texas, fell to the siaveholding territory. The fugitive slave bill had come back burdened with restrictions; the question referred to the District of Columbia was emburrassed with provisions which gave up all the rights which the South had claimed, and freed all slaves who were brought into the District, and prevented a citizen from getting a slave. The next proposition was the admission of California, including in her boundaries all the territory acquired from Mexico adapted to slave cultivation; before committing himself to this vote he desired to consider the nature and extent of the compensation given to the nature and extent of the compensation given to the South in the establishment of Territorial Gov-ernments. Reading the tenth section of the bill which prohibits the Territorial Legislatures from which prohibits the Territorial Legislatures from passing any law in relation to Slavery, he asked, what was this compensation? Nothing more than the state quo of Mexican law—the state quo of Mexican law—the state quo of Mexican law and next the billprevented the Legislature from even recognizing Slavery. Mr. Davis amendment did not surrender the doctrine of non-interference, it merely protected rights which belong to citizens of the Territory under the Constitution. The tenth section was a counterpart of the second to citizens of the Territory under the Constitution. The tenth section was a counterpart of the second resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, which was met with such a burst of indignation and alarm. The bill, instead of leaving the question of the existence of Slavery in Mexico to be determined, prohibited the Territorial Legislature from passing any law on the subject, and gave to Congress the power of voting any Territorial law. He also considered the question of the existence of Slavery in New Mexico. He admitted that a Constitutional Congress in Mexico in 1824 abolished the Slave sidered the question of the existence of Slavery in New Mexico. He admitted that a Constitutional Congress in Mexico in 1824 abolished the Slave Trade. The measure was considered by Mexicans as belonging to that class of legislation which is called organic. It was considered by the Mexican authorities that the Mexican law was superceded by American law; thus a law prohibiting burial authorities that the Mexican law was superceded by American law; thus a law prohibiting burial rights to Protestants, was abolished and super-ceded by American law. But there was another kind of Slavery in Mexica-Peonage—and, if the Mexican law prohibiting African Slavery prevailed, then the law establishing Peon Slavery also pre-valled. It would follow that an American citizen might become a slave to Mexicana. Vermont might become a slave to Mexicans. Vermont catablished the same kind of Slavery, by the first section of her Constitution. It existed as an institation in Mexico, but he maintained that he did not

supposed revolution.

Mr. YULER accepted the amendment, and addressed the Senate in support of his resolution.—
From information which he had received, he was inclined to believe that the expedition referred to was not a military expedition such as contemplated by our neutrality obligations. He recognized in the highest degree the importance of preserving our neutrality obligations, and designed to make no objection to all proper constitutional measures to that end. What he desired to call the attention of the Senate to, was what seemed to him to be a gross usurpation of power by the President, an attempt to cover up a delinguency at home, by the commission of a great wrong abroad. An expedition had left our shores, out for the commission of any act upon our own pressure, are upon the high seas, and when beyond our jurisdiction altogether, the Executive had taken measures to arrest and defeat their measurents. If the rumors upon which the Executive action was founded, were true, the expedition was designed for the coast of Cuba. a foreign jurisdiction, and the duty assigned to our national vessels was to prevent its landing upon that fereign coast, and to prevent the landing of stores and supplies. This act was grossly in volation and denial of the rights of emigration, and exparriation. It was an outrage also upon the freed m of commerce. National law provided that whenever a civil war breaks out, or the flag of revolution is unfurled, there being two belligarent parties in the field, it is a neutral commercial right himself approve it. Mr. Soulle closed his remarks with an eloquent and impassioned appeal against the Compremise increasure. Mr. Clay said the debate had been conducted Mr. CLAY said the debate had been conducted thus far with great irregularity. The question before the Senate was upon an amendment involving a single point, in the discussion of which Scuators had lanched out upon every hranch of the whole subject. In yindication of the action of the Committee, he felt hound to answer some of the objections which had been arged by the Scaator from Louisiana. The Senator objects to this scheme of compremise. Would the Senator bring forward his scheme of compromise—his proposition, which should give peace to the disitacted country! It was his duty to say what he wasted country? It was his duty to say what he wasted. The Sonator had objected that the Compromise Committee had brought back the fugitive slave bill, burdened with restrictions instead of improvements. It was a little remarkable, that the objections to the fugitive slave bill came from those States which suf-fered little or none from the escape of slaves, while it was entirely satisfactory to those States which suffered most from that cause.

Mr. CLAY proceeded to defend the bill from the objections which Mr. Soule had urged. In the

objections which are sound had degen in decourse of his remarks,

Mr. Soule, interposing, admitted that Slavery was abeliated by the Mexican law, but contended that the Constitution of the United States set saids

the law of Abolition—eo instanti.

Mr. Clar resumed—if the Senator so believed, what more did he want? What did he ask?

What would be have?—Would the Senator say?

Mr. South expressed his readiness to answ willing to abide by the tenth a or the bill, with important but reasonable amon

Mr. CLAY was glad to hear the Senator so express himself—there was some hope of him after all. He had supposed, from his speech, that he was committed irrevocably against any measure of Compromise. Would Mr. Soule be satisfied with the section if the clause objected to was stricken out altogether?

Mr. Soule would be satisfied with the amend-

ment of Mr. Davis.
Mr. CLAY-But the Scuator knew that the

Air. CLAY—But the Scuator knew that they could not agree to that, because it assumed a fact, which he denied, that Slavery already exists in Mexico, and also, that the Constitution of the United States carried Slavery there. If, however, he would be satisfied with a provision, that the Legislature should neither establish nor exclude Slavery, he (Mr. Clay) would assent to it. It was time that the touldes in the country, should be supported to the touldes in the country, should be supported to the standard of the standard he (Mr. Clay) would assent to it. It was time that the troubles in the country should be composed.—
He had not been among those who believed that immediate danger to the Union had existed; but he was one of those who believed that if this agitation was continued a year or two longer, there was no telling what danger might onsue: if the dissolution of the Union, in terms, did not ensue, that which was next to it to be dreaded would—the dissolution of the ties of Christian brotherhood, which bind us together as a Nation. He also expressed the belief, that if this Compromise Bill, or some measure of the same character, did not pass. some measure of the same character, did not pass nothing would be done for California—the territo-ries, and a fuglitive slave set; nothing to soothe the ries, and a ingritve stave act; nothing to scotte the agitated feelings of the country, and to save the effusion of blood. And even if Congress should pass any one or more of these measures, it would have no beneficial effect upon the country because one section would continue bitterly to rebecause one section would continue bitterly to represent the other, for having secured its own ends without making provisions for the others. He also again contrasted the President's plan of settlement with that which the Committee had presented, and called upon the friends of the former is preference to the latter, to stand up face to face in its defense.—He challenged the contrast. All agreed that it was necessary to restore posce and prosperity to the country by some means; what then were the measures proposed for that purpose! There were five gaping wounds, all and each bleeding, and threatener deaths too. What was the plan of the President—to feed all these wounds? No, but to close upon one of them only, and leave all the rest to produce certain death, instead of proposing a plan, comupon one of them only, and leave all the rest to pro-duce restain death, instead of proposing a plan, com-prehencing the whole subject. He had proposed one which was at most a feeble palative. (Mr. Clay had seen with surerise and regret the resis-tance made by the Chief Magistrate to the scheme of the Committee. The President had come here with his also recommendate the admission of California. his plan recommendant the admission of California. The Senate agreed to that as far as it went, but thought it becessary to go further, and so pro-posed. The President ought then, in the spirit of Compromise which should prevail in both ends of the avenue, when the Committee proposed addi-tional enactments, to heat up these wounds, he should have haded the measure with joy and given it his annotion and support, instead of opposing in any manner whatever. Mr. Clay also again com in any mander whatever, are cary also again com-mented upon the evils of a Military Government in a time of promund peace, as applied to the Territo-ries, and ridiculed the idea of any action by which the South should maintain the equilibrium of power

in the Union. Slavery was set the only interest in the minority in this country; he manufacturing, fishing, commercial and other interests were all in the minority, and yet the majority had not destroyed them. In conclusion, he referred to the settlement of the Missouri question, and predicted that the joy, triumph and es ultarian which filled the country upon its adoption, would be again witnessed upon the consummation of the pending measure, while the agitators, who rode this Glavery hobby for personal and party purposes, would be measure, while the agitators, " he rode this Slave-ry hobby for personal and party purposes, would be

hushed in silence by the acclamations of joy.

Mr. UPHAM took the floor, and the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESUNTATIVES

the Canadian reciprocity bill. Mr. FULLER reported a bill reimbursing Maine

for expenses growing out of the North-Rastern Boundary trouble. Mr. Tuck asked leave to introduce a bill regu lating the pay of the officers of the Customs, but it

Mr. Concock reported bills for the establish-

ment of new public warehouses at Mobile, Ala and Bath, Me. Referred.

A debate took place on the bill reported by Mr. Courad, from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the Portmester General to contract for carrying the mail in steamboats between New Orleans and Vara Cross and interesting the ment of the course of the ment of the course of the cour and Vera Cruz, nod intermediate ports. Referred to the Post-Office Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Union of the Union, on the

THE CALIFORNIA MESSAGE.

Mr. HAYMOND, (Whig.) of Va. had taken his position before the assembling of Congress, in favor of the admission of California, and had seen nothing to change his views. He defended the President of the admission of California, and had seen nothing to change his views. He defended the President from the charge of warrying begislative power, and invoked the North and South to stand on the platform of non-intervention. He said that he and Mr. Beale (Loco) represented one-fifth of the white population of Virginia, and there was not a same man in favor of a Southern confederacy. The people in the north-eastern section believe that the Nashville Convention was conceived in sin, and that the object of the zetters up to disunion. There need be no fears for the Old Dominion's patriotism. The disunionists in that Commonwealth would be put to route by her sixty cleeks in office here.

Mr. Geers, (Loco,) of Maine, said that the people of the North, in common with the civilized world, have no sympathy with Slavery, and, with a few intamous exceptions, will sacredly and religiously discharge the duties which they owe to the Union and slaveholding States. They don't believe Slavery will be abelished except by the action of the States where it exists. He was in favor of the admission of California, and governments for the territories, inhibiting Slavery. If he could not do that, he was for organization, Proviscor no Provisco.

Mr. King, (Whig.) of Mass. advocated the admission of California, and wanted Congress to adopt the Provisc. This done, we should hear no more about the annexation of Cuba, and the inastiable thirst for extension would be quenched forever.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION .- "Independent," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, aspounces that Gen. John HEN-DERSON, the ex-Whig U.S. Senator from Mississippi, and more recently of New-Orleans, (who voted for Texas Annexation,) is intimately identified with this expedition.

CHARGE OF ROBERT.-Two men named John CHARGE OF ROBERT.—Two men named John Gorley and Daniel Horn, were yesterday arrested by Officers McManner, O'Keefe and Patterson, charged with having been concerned about three weeks since in robbing an old gentleman named Jonathan Nicholson, a resident of Glenn's Palls, Saratoga Co. of \$2,000. The accused were held by Justice Osborne for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.—A we man named Maria Kelly was yesterday accepted by Oilleer Wm. H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, charged with robbing Henry Uhldorf of No. 24 Laurens at. of his purse containing \$70.80. She was looked up by Justice Osborne for trial.

REPORT

COMMITTEE OF THE PRINTERS UNION

STATE OF THE TRADE.

The Committee appointed by the "Union" to Inuire into and Report on the State of the Trade in his City, respectfully submit the following: That this Report is prepared in accordance with

a vote of this Union confirming a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, That a Committee of Seven be appointed to take into consideration be take of the Teals, and have power to draft a Scale of Prices, and report as soon as pos-able." which was submitted by one of the members and

unanimously agreed to at a regular meeting held on Saturday, April 6, 1850.

The Committee would here observe, that if the object of this Union was to represent the state of the Trade in its worst espect it could hardly have selected a more unsuitable time, inasmuch as the Trade is at present in a state of prosperity, rare even at this time of the year, and unexampled at any other; yet even now, when the prospects of the lourneymen are brighter than they usually are, and when all are willing to forget past trial and suffer. ing in the present, and few care to look far into the future, your Committee have facts and figures to report, which fully justify this Union in instituting this inquiry, and demands some immediate measures at their hands to remedy the evils which these facts and figures prove to exist.

Your Committee have received returns from eighty-two printing-offices in this City; these re turns embrace all the daily papers, most of the weekly journals, &c. together with the princinal bookwork and jobbing offices, and some few of the smaller ones; but we have reason to believe the total number of printing-offices in this city is not less than one hundred and fifty.

The Committee believe that the worst features of the Trade are to be found in the smaller offices, holes and corners, where boys do the work which men are wanting, and at half, or less than half, men's wages. There are a considerable number of these places scattered about the City, and although the amount of work done in each is small, the aggregate is considerable, and the effect is alike injurious to honorable employers, and to workmen. From this c ass of offices we could get no returns which were reliable, and we preferred to omit them altogether, rather than use such as might prove fallacious.

Thus, then, we think that we have a right to say that this Report presents only the best aspect of the Trade, and that we are warranted in saying that if such are the best features of the Printing business, t is quite time that all who feel an interest in it should be up and doing, to remove the evils under

which it at present labors. In the 82 offices from which we have received returns, there are employed about 850 journeymen and 200 boys ; and the nearest estimate we can form of the entire number of persons employed in

the printing business in this City is over 2,000, who may be classified thus:

Foremen 150, Compositors 1,000, Pressmen 200, Boys at case 600, Boys at press 100, girls at press 100; total, say 2,150.

In this Report we shall confine our observations chiefly to the Journeymen and Boys.

Your Committee will now proceed to point out some of the chief evils which affect the Trade.

And first, Or the Hark or Pay. the printing business in this City is over 2,000, who

And first, Or THE RATE OF PAY:
We find that there is only one Office which pays

32 cents per thousand, and six which pay 30 cents, from which they gradually decline downward to it cents. This last is not a common price, but we think we are only doing an act of simple justice in referring to one considerable. Office which employs correspond at this cents. lourneymen at this price, (or less, if their nec

name this Report was submitted to the "Union," the preprietors of another Office (Dally) have volustarily advanced their prices to thirty-two cents per thousand